DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, Sundays excepted, at Third and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; one week by carrier, 15 cents; single month, 60 cents; per year, $10 00, postage pre-paid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., addressed COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Matter for the Family Circle.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $2 00, postage pre-paid. In Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid. To one getter up of the Club, or to one congregation ordering, the Order, no matter how many subsequent orders may be received from them, at the same price as for Clubs. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1875. NO. 165.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

VIEW OF THE LATE SESSION.

Of Ninety-five Bills Passed—A Notable Legislative Failure—Professions and Performances of the Democratic House.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1875.

Serious sickness cut short my correspondence in the most interesting part of the session; and, now that the session is over, it is worth while to take up the thread where it was dropped.

It is enough, now that the final adjournment is at hand certainly, to say that the session, so far as any really important measures are concerned, is a complete failure. Some ninety-odd bills in all were passed, and the list, when printed, presents the most beggarly array of legislation ever witnessed before. Defeat the Coal Exploration bills, some thirteen in all, five or six to pay the Sergeant-at-Arms for serving writs for special elections, some fifteen or twenty bills repealing local laws, and a miscellaneous lot of joint resolutions for investigations, printing Small's Hand-Book, the Geological Survey report, the State Agricultural report, and there is precious little left. There is not, in the whole lot of ninety-five, over a dozen of any general import, and they are of very material, or they would not have passed.

The really important bills of the session, which died in the Senate during the winter, suffered to die by the House. The call of bills on third reading in the House, today, the last working day, embraced at least fifty bills of importance. At the very close of the last stood the Judicial Salary bill, which had been left there, one half at least of the important bills could have been acted on; but the Philadelphia lawyers sent here to get it through, could not think of waiting to get it up in order, although, as it did out, they would have fared as well if had. They forced it up, however, out of place, to the exclusion of everything else, to the best part of the day was wasted over no good. After wrangling over it until the afternoon, the vote upon its final passage was 100 to 82—just one short of the constitutional number. So there was a day thrown away.

Of the best part of the session, one-half was consumed in the district composed of the county of Centre. Approved March 18.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Berks. Approved March 18.

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Scandalous Stories of Tilton's Misbehaviour—Personal Experiences and Observations of the Witness.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Field and Bessie Turner were in the court room this morning, and Mr. Beecher and his wife were in their places before the proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher suit began. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Fullerton were a little late, and when the latter arrived he was accompanied by Frank Moulton.

Elizabeth A. Turner was the next witness called to the stand. She testified, in answer to ex-Judge Porter: I became an inmate of Mr. Tilton's family in April, 1864, and remained there ten years; they were then boarding with Mrs. Morse, in Lexington street. I never was there as a servant in receipt of wages. I assisted Mrs. Tilton in the care of the children and house-hold affairs. I usually slept with the children, in the next room to Mrs. Tilton, and was always treated as one of the family. Mr. Tilton and Theodore treated me very kindly. He was in the habit of kissing his children, and he also kissed me. I used to comb his hair and he would take me on his lap, as he did the children. He would also read and converse with me. Mrs. Tilton was very loving to me and her husband, and children, and fond of her home. She would pray over the children when they were going to bed, and would give them religious instruction on week days as well as Sundays. She was always gentle and kind in her way of speaking to people, and especially toward her husband. In the early part of my residence there Tilton was very kind to his wife, but as time progressed there became a change, which visibly increased. Tilton was always very variable in his moods. He would be very restless in one of these moods, and, with his hands in his pockets, would walk about the house making every person very uncomfortable. On these occasions he was very exacting, and if breakfast was continuing, to be resumed just at the point where it was dropped at the time Tilton left the room. The house will be when it meets again, where it left off on the day of adjournment.

Democrats in the Senate intend to open question in that body, also, next winter. Broom Hill was read a first time on Tuesday, and when the Senate again meets, a motion will be made to proceed to its second reading. In that way a test question can be

difference between the House and the Senate is, however, a distinct one. The House elected two years, and is a continuous body, but the Senate, in this one instance in history, is not. The new Constitution, it seems, into operation, found eleven senators in office whose terms would not expire until 1876, and hence the election of 1874 could not make the Senate a continuous, unbroken body until 1876. There will then be Senators elected for four years, two and one to fill Wallace's place; so that the Senate again meets it will not be the body to be adjourned to-day. In fact, it will be sufficient to upset the theory of the adjourned annual session, if Tilton is not, the late session.

Democratic House has been a complete, perfect failure. It has not accomplished a one of the many objects it undertook, missed to undertake, and has failed to a single one of the pledges made on its f. It was going to investigate fearlessly: the manner of officers cut down salaries, and show a grand example of frugal and strict reform. Its attempt in that way on has failed; it has not reduced salaries, increased some, nor has it tried to do so has filled every office it could get its on, instead of endeavoring to reduce the er of officers. If this be a noisy, turbulent and a disgracefully rowdy establishment the start. Its very existence has a reproach to the State, and while its ity for mischief has not been equal to its ty to do anything, it has proved to be men of the most limited description. One temoralizing example is enough to blot story of a century.

Special List of Acts of the Legislature Approved by the Governor.

An act relating to return of writs and process in courts which are established or ed by the provisions of the Constitution, ved January 22, 1875.

An act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in the city of Reading. Approved February 8.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relative to and public highways in Fulton and adjoining townships, in Lancaster county,' approved March 16, 1868, extending the same to Penn township, in said county." Approved February 5, 1869. Approved February 18.

An act supplementary to the act approved the 22nd day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act altering the formation of partnerships as to the limit in which the capital subscribed shall be responsible for the debts of the association except under certain circumstances, providing such associations shall cause a return of the execution of deeds, bonds and mortgages and acknowledge such instruments by their chairman and treasurer. Approved April 18.

An act supplement to the act, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth," approved March 31, 1860, further defining the offence of kidnapping, and fixing additional penalties thereto. Approved February 25.

An act directing the manner in which the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, or any total one or more of their judges together, courts of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county are to be held. Approved February 27.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act enlarging the Penn township road-law, in the county of Allegheny, to Indiana and Wilkinsburg," approved March 25th, 1869, so far as said act relates to said township of Penn. Approved March 3, 1875.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to provide for certain fees to be paid by the county of Philadelphia, for arrests and commitments of vagrants and disorderly persons in the county of Harris-burg." Approved March 4th, 1874, authorizing the holding of orphans' court by other than the regularly commissioned judges in certain cases. Approved March 4th.

An act to provide a remedy for irregularity in the sealing up of jury wheels and in the drawing therefrom. Approved March 5.

An act authorizing the judges of the Supreme Court to appoint officers of said court. Approved March 5.

An act fixing and regulating the terms of all the officers of councils and all ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors elected by the people. Approved March 16.

An act to authorize the entering of compromises, &c. Approved March 17.

An act to extend the time for the completion of railroads, authorized to be constructed under the railway corporation act of this commonwealth under general laws. Approved March 17.

An act to repeal an act creating a separate county department for the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, and supplementary thereto, and providing for the settlement and adjustment of the accounts of the superintendents of highways of said ward, and the distribution of the uncollected list of taxes assessed in the said ward of December, 1869, and providing for the disposition of property in the hands of said superintendents. Approved March 17.

An act to supplement to an act, entitled "An act directing the mode of electing the officers of this Commonwealth, into three districts, and regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work of utilities, and authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund upon the same, defining and punishing offences in all of said cities and providing for the incorporation and government of the third class of cities," approved May 23rd, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Approved March 18.

An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for common schools for the year A. D. 1875. Approved March 18.

An act to reimburse G. W. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans School at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, his losses, transportation and funeral expenses of three orphans. Approved March 18.

An act appropriating certain surplus bounty in the townships of North Abington and Abington, in Lackawanna county, to schools. Approved March 18.

An act making appropriations for the maintenance of the Hospital for the Insane for the northern district of Pennsylvania at Danville, for the completion of the north wing and finishing the north wing, and to reimburse the hospital for insurance. Approved March 18.

An act for the relief of Corry E. Maxwell, of James B. Maxwell, deceased. Approved March 18.

An act to provide for the current expenses of the Board of Public Charities. Approved March 18.

A resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving writ of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of the county of Washington, and serving writs of election to fill the vacancy in the Thirty-first Senatorial district. Approved March 18.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia. Approved March 18.

A resolution to provide for the payment of Burroughs, engineer, and Daniel Best, William McGuire, firemen, for services rendered from October 1st to December 31st, under direction of the Chief Clerk. Approved March 18.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. Approved March 18.

An act making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities. Approved March 18.

An act making appropriations for the salaries of officers and for repairs to the Westchesterbury, and for books and stat-onery for the Senate. Approved March 18.

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She was always gentle and kind in her way of speaking to people, and especially toward her husband. In the early part of my residence there Tilton was very kind to his wife, but as time progressed there became a change, which visibly increased. Tilton was always very variable in his moods. He would be very restless in one of these moods, and, with his hands in his pockets, would walk about the house making every person very uncomfortable. On these occasions he was very exacting, and if breakfast was continuing, to be resumed just at the point where it was dropped at the time Tilton left the room. The next morning at breakfast Tilton did not say anything about it, but after he went away I took the boat for Keyport, where I stayed for some time. Mrs. Tilton was then away from home. I returned when I found that Mrs. Tilton was in town. I did not at that time tell Mrs. Tilton what had transpired between her husband and me. I went to Marietta in the spring of 1870, and remained there, on a visit to Mrs. Putnam, about eight or nine months. I returned on the 8th of December, 1870. Mrs. Tilton came there, I think, in October and remained a month or six weeks. I presumed with Mrs. Tilton because she was feeble and I did not like to trust her alone. Mr. Tilton met us at the depot, in a carriage, and we reached home about seven or eight o'clock. Miss Ellen Dennis was at the breakfast table next morning. She appeared to occupy the position of housekeeper and mistress. Miss Dennis was there at dinner. Mrs. Tilton took her seat beside Tilton, and burst out crying. She went into the next room, and Miss Dennis said: "Well, this is strange conduct in Elizabeth." Tilton said to me: "Bessie, don't you think Elizabeth is demented?" and I replied: "No, I do not; but your conduct is enough to have driven her into a lunatic asylum long ago." Tilton followed Mrs. Tilton to the other room. I followed and stood at the folding doors and saw him shake his clenched hand in her face. He said to her: "You have brought this gurl back to testify against me." I stepped forward and interfered in her behalf, and he said to me: "Leave the house, d—n you." I said I would not, and he struck me with his clenched fist and knocked me down. Then he stepped up to me and said in a bland manner: "Bessie, dear, you have tripped and hurt yourself. He said to me that he did not claim any of his children except Florence. He also said that Mr. Beecher was in the habit of preaching to ten or a dozen of his mistresses every Sunday, and he named two ladies of the congregation. I told him I did not believe a word of the story against Mrs. Tilton, and he said I would have to see the day I should believe it. When I was coming out of her bedroom, and I told her I was almost stunned, and also what Tilton had been saying to me. Mrs. Tilton and I then went into the sitting room. We both left the house the next morning and went to Mrs. Morse's. Tilton came there that night. Mrs. Tilton went down to see him; I was on the stairs. He had a conversation with her, talking very earnestly. I saw Theodore Tilton in the act of getting up off his knees. Mrs. Tilton went away with him. Her manner remonstrated, and Tilton said: "Good evening, grandmother," and Mrs. Morse said: "Tilton, grandmother you, you infernal scoundrel; I'll publish you from Dan to Beersheba." Mrs. Tilton returned. Tilton advised his wife to go to bed, which she did. Tilton told me the whole story about Beecher over again in the office of Mrs. Morse, in Beecher room. She then dressed and went to her mother's that night, and the children, and myself in the next morning. I remember the occasion of Tilton sending for the baby. Mrs. Tilton was not in; he sent a boy with Nellie, the nurse girl. Mr. Tilton on that occasion got the baby. In December Mrs. Tilton went to New Brunswick, and on her return came to Mrs. Morse's. That same evening I went to Mrs. Morse's with her. Tilton met her and kissed her. She returned to Tilton's house that night, and so did I. Tilton and I had a conversation that night. I told him Mrs. Tilton was very sick in bed. He said he would have him to be kind to her, and told him that the doctor had been alarmed at Marietta on account of her weeping fits. Tilton said she was always weeping; it was a habit of hers; and that she was weeping for her sins with Beecher. I left him in the room and went out. He was in the habit of changing his study from room to room, and he did so twice in one week.

Mrs. Tilton was taken ill on Christmas eve; the doctor was in attendance, and also the nurse, Mrs. Mitchell. Mr. Johnston called on Monday, after Christmas day, and Tilton went out with him. On his return he came into the room and said he was discharged from the Brooklyn *Union*. He was excited all that week. Tilton came into her room on one occasion with pens and paper, but the nurse restrained with him and said his wife should be kept quiet. I remember seeing Beecher there on one occasion; I did not know he was in the house until I saw him there. I remember that Mrs. Tilton was very sick on these occasions.

The court adjourned until Monday.

THE FLOOD.

Reports from the Lower Susquehanna—Port Depost Under Water—Heavy Losses at Marietta and Other Places.

BELOW HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 19.—The flood in the Susquehanna did considerable damage between Middletown and Columbia. At Bainbridge the railroad depot was forced across the track. On the hill the telegraph office was completely demolished. Four canal boats and a frame house were forced on the track. Six or seven houses were badly injured. The track from Collins station to Chickies, is covered with from eight to twelve feet of ice. At many points for a distance of a mile or more the telegraph lines are destroyed for eight or ten miles. A family on an island above Bainbridge was forced to the roof of their residence. The water is now in the second story. They remained on the roof until the water receded and they were saved. On another island the family fled to the barn for safety, fearing the houses would move. The barn was forced a distance of about thirty yards or more. The family were rescued. It is reported that a man attempted to go to the rescue of the latter family, but was compelled to flee. Many houses were damaged.

LATER—The damage to the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the ice was very much exaggerated. There was no damage which caused delay to trains, excepting on the line between Columbia and Middletown. All trains were run as usual by the short cut over Mount Joy.

PORT DEPOSIT.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., March 19.—The flood here is fearful. The water is from five to fifteen feet deep in the streets. Nothing like it was ever seen before. Nearly the whole town is flooded and there is great destruction of property. No lives have been lost so far. The railroad depot is full of water and the telegraph office is surrounded by water as in a boat. At Havre de Grace the ice has gorged about five miles below the town. The wharves are thronged with people. Many families have been swept from them. A large number of men are engaged in rescuing. The current here is the river above the bridge, is completely blocked with ice, wood and lumber, and the water is about ten feet deep on the bridge, but falling slowly. The canal towpath, at the upper end of the town, is covered with ice.

The river has fallen three feet since morning. The water is now four feet deep on the railroad track and is falling rapidly.

WILKESBARRE AND PITTSTON.

WILKESBARRE, March 19.—A force of three hundred men are engaged to-day in removing ice from the track above Pittston. Monday's passenger train will be put on. The Lehigh Valley was covered for two miles with ice from six to thirteen feet deep. The road between here and Pittston is yet partially covered with ice and water, but Monday's train will be run through. Attention is again turned principally to the gorge above Pittston, which threatens danger more than the one at Wilkesbarre. It begins two miles from Pittston and extends to Falls Ripton, a distance of five miles, and is formed of heavier ice than that which formerly existed. It destroyed the bridge and devastated West Pittston. The inhabitants of the latter place are alarmed, fearing that they may have a heavier visitation than before. It is the general opinion that this gorge must go first and be precipitated with a blessing. Should any of such be the case, the whole Wyoming Valley will be devastated. The Pittston gorge is imbedded in the ice three miles above here, were destroyed to-day to prevent their being swept down against this one. A force of three hundred men was engaged most of the day in making them safe. Many families are left destitute. In the afternoon, what was left was saturated with benzine and fired.

MARIETTA.

MARIETTA, PA., March 19.—It is impossible to imagine the scene presented here now, caused by the ice gorge. For a mile, along Front street, the immense cakes of ice are piled from ten to forty feet high, and are constantly moving on the railroad track, and in many places tearing up and bending the rails. Canal boats and barges are lying across the railroad track and were only prevented from demolishing the houses by the large trees that were in front of them to stop them. Hundreds of men are working to clear the railroad track, but it is like blasting through the rock bed. It is estimated that it will take two thousand men from three to five days to clear the track. All business men are regularly on the Mount Joy branch. The water was several feet higher than the flood of 1865.

RIOTOUS MINERS AT STRAITSVILLE, OHIO.

Officers and Colored Employees of the Straitsville Mining Company Driven Out of Town—Their Store Burned—Governor Allen Called on for Protection.

COLUMBUS, March 19.—The trouble among the miners at Straitsville has begun again in good earnest. On Wednesday several colored miners were attacked by white miners and brutally beaten; while W. B. McClung, Superintendent of the Straitsville Mining Company, engaged in a pistol duel with a white miner, who demanded his surrender and succeeded in danger. ously, if not mortally, wounding his antagonist in the leg. Subsequently, Mr. McClung and eighty-two colored miners left for Logan yesterday. Mr. Mitchell, foreman of the company, was given three hours to leave, and which order he obeyed and arrived here to-day, in company with Dan. Murtaugh, also an employe of the company. They were interviewed by a *Dispatch* reporter. Mitchell says that five or six men, carrying guns, entered his office about twelve o'clock yesterday and made violent demonstrations. They threatened to club him with their guns, but one of them pointed a cocked gun at him and threatened to shoot. They gave him five hours which order he obeyed and arrived here to-day, in company with Dan. Murtaugh, also an employe of the company. They were interviewed by a *Dispatch* reporter. Mitchell says that five or six men, carrying guns, entered his office about twelve o'clock yesterday and made violent demonstrations. They threatened to club him with their guns, but one of them pointed a cocked gun at him and threatened to shoot. They gave him five hours to leave town. Fearing to go down to the depot, he took a horse and rode across to Logan. Mr. Murtaugh left Straitsville this morning. He says that the store of the company and all its contents were burned last night. The loss is between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. Everybody about the company's works was driven off, and there was no person on the premises to oppose the action of the incendiaries. A man who saw the fire lighted, told Murtaugh that it at first went out, but on being rekindled caught and soon enveloped the entire building. He says the matter of burning the building (last night) was a matter of general conversation during the day, but the incendiaries made no effort to prevent it. The man who saw the building fired was so far away that he could not say how many engaged in it. Sheriff Dershon, who is a director in the Troy mines, Mr. McClung and Mr. Mitchell, the latter with Governor Allen this morning to confer about the affair. The result of the interview was that Adjutant General Ames was ordered over to Straitsville, and the Sheriff of Perry county was dispatched to meet him there this evening.

COLUMBUS.

A Pretty Clear Case of Bribery Revealed—Riotous Miners at Straitsville—Officers and Employees of McClurg's Company Driven Out of Town—Three Men Shot—The Governor Called on to Interfere.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., March 19, 1875.

There has been considerable excitement in the Legislature the past four or five days, over the investigation into the charges of bribery made by Mr. Gordon, one of the members from Hamilton county, in the passage of the bill for the removal of the county seat of Wood county. To-night the committee was in session, and Mr. Conklin, one of its members and the Representative from Pickaway county, testified that last winter Mr. Walker, the Representative from Perkins county, had called him up while he considered a bribe. Walker asked witness if it made any difference to him which county seat was located, Fort Recovery or another, or whether the bill passed or not, so he could make some money out of it. He said for himself (Walker), he don't care how it went, but was willing to make a little out of it. When witness asked what he was to get, Walker replied "fifty dollars." Afterward witness called at Cincinnati and in the hotel he said not yet—it wasn't to be paid until after the bill was passed. There is a good deal of a sensation over the matter to-night, as the chairman of the committee seems confident of bringing out still further revelations.

Mining riots broke out at Straitsville, Perry county, again yesterday, between the white miners and a lot of negroes imported in McClurg's mines. Two negroes and one white man were shot, and the negroes dangerously wounded. This morning the large frame boarding and store belonging to McClurg was burned by a party of five or six men. McClurg and all his negro hands were driven away and a general reign of terror prevailed. Governor Allen was appealed to to-day, and he ordered Adjutant General Ames to proceed there, but this evening a countermanded the order, on the representation that order was restored by the banishment of all those to whom the miners objected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Northeast to southerly winds, falling barometer, stationary temperature, cloudy weather and rain.

John Mitchel, of Tipperary, is worse. He is sinking fast, and his friends despair.

The Prussian Landtag yesterday passed the Ecclesiastical bill on its second reading.

The California wheat crop is splendid. A large average yield is secure; but if copious rains come within two weeks, there will be the largest harvest ever known.

It is officially announced that the Pitsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have restored the old rates from St. Louis to New York.

Monseignor Roncetti, who is to bring the berretta to Cardinal McCloskey, and Noble Guard Marefoschi, bearer of the official notification left Rome yesterday, via Paris, for America.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Resolution.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS COME TO NO AGREEMENT.

Probability of an Adjournment To-day or Early Next Week.

Difficulty Over Don Pardee's Confirmation.

Another Effort to be Made to Sell the Pittsburgh Marine Hospital.

Secretary Bristow Goes Over to New York—Is it to Look After the Gold Gamblers?

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1875.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senatorial caucus was in session several hours again to-day, over the subject of the Louisiana resolution. The committee appointed last night to frame and report a resolution upon which all the Republican Senators could agree, announced to-day that they had been unable to arrive at a conclusion. Several Senators then submitted individual resolutions for the consideration of the caucus, but none of them were acceptable. Finally, to-night, the caucus adjourned, to meet again to-morrow. The general opinion, however, among Senators to-night, is that there is little, if any, probability of an agreement being consummated which will be binding upon all the Senators of the Republican party. Several of the prominent Republican Senators have also left for home, which adds to the difficulty in the way of passing any resolution. It is now believed, therefore, that an adjournment will be most likely effected to-morrow or the first of next week.

Don Pardee's Nomination.

An excited and lengthy discussion took place, in the executive session of the Senate to-day, over the nomination of Don Pardee as United States' Judge for Louisiana. It is understood that fierce attacks on Mr. Pardee were made by Messrs. West, Edmunds and others, and that injurious charges, affecting his personal character, were made. He was defended by Messrs. Sherman and Howe. To prevent a vote on his case, the opponents of his nomination resorted to a filibuster, and it is thought to-night that his chances of confirmation are somewhat doubtful. The Louisiana politicians of both parties, many of whom are here, are very much interested on the subject.

Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh.

The Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals, during the coming spring will make another effort to dispose of the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, or to rent it outright. Attention is again turned principally to the gorge above Pittston, which threatens danger more than the one at Wilkesbarre. It begins two miles from Pittston and extends to Falls Ripton, a distance of five miles, and is formed of heavier ice than that which formerly existed. It destroyed the bridge and devastated West Pittston. The inhabitants of the latter place are alarmed, fearing that they may have a heavier visitation than before. It is the general opinion that this gorge must go first and be precipitated with a blessing. Should any of such be the case, the whole Wyoming Valley will be devastated. The Pittston gorge is imbedded in the ice three miles above here, were destroyed to-day to prevent their being swept down against this one. A force of three hundred men was engaged most of the day in making them safe. Many families are left destitute. In the afternoon, what was left was saturated with benzine and fired.

MARIETTA.

MARIETTA, PA., March 19.—It is impossible to imagine the scene presented here now, caused by the ice gorge. For a mile, along Front street, the immense cakes of ice are piled from ten to forty feet high, and are constantly moving on the railroad track, and in many places tearing up and bending the rails. Canal boats and barges are lying across the railroad track and were only prevented from demolishing the houses by the large trees that were in front of them to stop them. Hundreds of men are working to clear the railroad track, but it is like blasting through the rock bed. It is estimated that it will take two thousand men from three to five days to clear the track. All business men are regularly on the Mount Joy branch. The water was several feet higher than the flood of 1865.

EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.]

Quite an interesting meeting took place in the main audience room, in the interest of the Freedmen's Aid Society. Capital addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Partridge, General Agent of that society, and Rev. A. H. Nogress, a member of the Conference. Chaplain McCabe, of "Libby Prison" memory, having arrived, favored the audience with some charming singing.

While this meeting was in progress, the Board of Stewards and some of the important standing committees were in session in the rooms below on the first floor, and the Bishop's cabinet were deliberating in the college building, a square or two from the church.

Just before the anniversary exercises of the Church Extension Society took place, in the evening, the preachers of the West Pittsburgh district met in the large room of the Infant School Department to formally present Rev Dr. S. F. Minor, who has been the capable and popular Presiding Elder of that district for the term of four years, with an elegant gold headed cane. The Doctor was escorted to the place by Rev. R. T. Miller on a "bolt," no doubt the doctor all the time wondering at his polite attentions, and at his escorting him in a direction that appeared odd, until he was ushered into the room, when Rev. H. L. Chapman, of Washington, Pa., "went for him" with cane in hand, and after reading resolutions which had been adopted, setting forth his rare qualities as a pulpit speaker, executive abilities as an officer, manly deportment in his intercourse, and hope for his future prosperity, spoke most admirably of his valuable services and excellencies as a minister and Christian gentleman. Dr. Minor by this time saw "the situation" and took the "caning" in good spirit, briefly replying that the matter was a complete surprise. Then followed an old-fashioned hand-shaking. The cane is a beautiful specimen of handicraft. It is elegantly chased and beautiful in form, with the following inscription: "The Preachers of the West Pittsburgh District, M. E. Church, to Rev. S. F. Minor, M.D." On the reverse, the date, "March 19, 1875."

The spacious church began to fill up one hour before the services began, chiefly because of Rev. Dr. Newman was to speak and sing. Promptly on time Rev. Dr. Locke, pastor, took the chair, and after a song, President Taylor, of Beaver college, offered prayer. The Chairman called upon Rev. Dr. Moses Hill, of Cleveland, Ohio, who, for thirty minutes, held the audience in a mirthful way with his happy sallies. Chaplain McCabe, one of the general officers of the Church Extension Society, spoke most effectively and eloquently in behalf of his work. At the close a handsome collection was taken. The Chaplain then favored the audience with some sweet singing, playing the organ at the same time. Rev's. Banks, Orbin and Miller, the charming trio of preacher-singers of the Conference, sung several times with fine effect.

Third Day.

Conference opened at the usual hour, 9 o'clock, John W. Baker conducting the religious exercises.

After the reading of the minutes, the exhibits of the Western Methodist Book Concern and of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were presented and read.

The report of the Committee on Centenary Board was presented, read and adopted. The report embodies the last year's work, and the receipts, &c. The report of Rev. Wm. Knight, Esq., Vice President of the National Trade-mark Bank, of Washington, D. C., in which to invest for Allegheny College is $70,000, which yielded a revenue of $4,536 25 for the past year, which was paid to the Treasury. The unmarried Preachers' Fund amounts to $7,320, which produced a revenue of $451, for the year, to which one Missionary Fund of $1,300 produced $82, which went to that cause. Mr. Yankie, of Allegheny, and Rev. Mr. Jones ordered him for his valuable and voluntary services.

Question seventh, "Who have been elected and ordained elders this year?" was taken up and after a few remarks passed.

Bishop William Harris, who has just returned from his triumphant journey around the world, from personal observation of the missions of the M. E. Church, entered the church, and was received with applause. Rev. Dr. Reed, of his colleague Bishop Bowman. Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, one of the General Missionary secretaries, Rev. Dr. Arthur, of the Book Concern, Rev. Dr. Goodell, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* at Chicago, Captain Robinson, late of the Army, from Allegheny district, Rev. Dr. Moses Hill, Rev. B. Excell, Rev. J. McLean, and Rev. E. S. Malkie, of the Pittsburgh district, and Rev. Dr. Hall, steward from Cambridge district, Rev. J. M. D. Hall and Rev. Charles Russell, of North Ohio Conference, and Rev. Dr. Swing, pastor of Lutheran church, Canton, O.; and Rev. Dr. A. D. Byers, of Columbus, O., were severally introduced.

Dr. Reid delivered a fine speech in behalf of his mission work, after which Chaplain McCabe was introduced.

Bishop Harris announced the Conference brief (by the house was crowded), in regard to the missionary interests of the Church. His speech was full of interest, and especially relating to the native missionaries of China, one of whom, Mr. Yen, was present, and by interpreting and address, the title of the "John Fletcher" of China. He has refused to accept missionary support, and is now in this country, and will return to China. Besides the fact that it is enough for him to bear the reproach of being a "foreign devil," the reproach of eating "foreign rice." This distinguished Chinese has written a book in his own language, which, after it is translated, has been translated into the English language, and has been found so highly meritorious that it has been published by the Methodist Episcopal Tract Society, for which he received ten dollars per copy. He came to the United States to Providence to him when in most straitened circumstances at the close of a year's work.

Chaplain McCabe led the Conference in a service of song for a few minutes.

Conference decided that until further action was taken, a printed copy of the minutes as read and approved by the Conference, shall be the official copy of its proceedings.

The report of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was addressed to the Conference. Conference soon after adjourned.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 to $50,000 Per Cent. Gold Loan of Allegheny City or Allegheny County Bonds, for Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh. J. H. WOOD st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD STOCK of Dry Goods or Groceries, for which I wish to pay spot cash, and part in prime Iowa Lands. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $13,000 to increase an old established manufacturing business. The partners now composing the firm are willing to be made to reach $30,000 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City and Allegheny County Property. Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or address R. E. SELLERS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county in large or small sums. Apply to CHUEY

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives this paper a little piece of that profound cavity which it terms its "mind."

IT MAY be paradoxical, but its nevertheless quite true, that the more the people think of Democracy the less they think of it.

THE sophomorical New York *Tribune* is a daily illustration of the *truth* that all knowledge not assimilated by the mind is worse than a drug.

THERE is said to be a tremendous rush for admission to the Tammany Society just now, and, apropos of nothing, TWEED expects to be liberated before the holding of the fall primaries.

AND now Canada is considering the question of establishing a system of competitive examination as a means of obtaining entrance into the public service. Our advice is the same which *Punch* gave to young people about to marry—Don't.

A LARGE number of the manufacturers of Rochester, New York, intend sending goods to the Chilian Exposition of next September. What are the manufacturers of Pittsburgh doing with regard to this matter?

WHY is it that all the distorted views and insane ravings of the Southern Democratic press are accepted by the Northern organs of that party as veritable inspirations of wisdom and truth? This truckling doughfacery is not a little ominous.

THE St. Louis *Republican* is persistent in its demand that the next national Democratic convention shall be held in that city. By way of preliminary preparation for the event, the municipal government has been completely turned over to the control of hammers and roughs.

"WE HAVE mercilessly exposed a number of its malignant falsehoods about the people of the Southern States."—*Post.*

This reminds us of the story of the poor crazy fellow who, on being told that a terrible storm occurred the night before, replied "YES, I remember; I whistled then."

THE Democratic press persists in claiming a substantial victory in New Hampshire. So did JOHN PHŒNIX when he inserted his nose between his opponent's teeth. But what is the reason that the result has had the effect everywhere to make those papers warn their party friends not to be so reckless in the use of power as they were in the Granite State?

ACCORDING to the New York papers, Colonel SCOTT is about to improve his railway system between New York and Philadelphia, giving the people of those cities rapid transit: by "a series of elegantly upholstered and rapidly flying trains, that will lap the distance in about one-half the time now consumed by the swiftest expresses." The word "impossible" is evidently not included in the vocabulary of this unconquerable king of the "resonant steam-eagles."

COLLINS, the principal engineer of the crazy Black Hills gold-mining scheme, has quite a reputation in the West as a leader in "wild-cat" ventures. He was GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S right bower during his Presidential march, and as editor of the Sioux City *Times* warmly advocated his claims. The element of insanity which evidently lurks in his brain naturally renders him exactly the kind of a person to head the Quixotic movement which he now has in charge. People in their ordinary senses, however, will do well to give him and his project a wide berth.

INTERVIEWING merchants and manufacturers on the question of the spring trade, is now the rage in all the principal cities of the country. There is a general expression of confidence in the near approach of better times; and, indeed, there seems good ground for this belief, if simply from the reason that the country is really rich in everything that goes to make prosperity, and that suspension of industry and lack of confidence in the investments offered for money are not warranted by existing circumstances. The extreme low rates of interest for money which now prevail in all the cities of the United States show that capital is not being used as it has always been heretofore, and it is reasonable to infer that it will soon seek more active employment.

THE Sandwich Islands treaty was ratified by a considerably heavier majority than its friends in the Senate had anticipated. The treaty is more political than commercial in its bearings, since it will strengthen the hands of the American party in those Islands, make the relations between the United States closer and more friendly, and possibly pave the way for ultimate annexation. Its effect upon the commercial interests of the country cannot be very marked, one way or the other, although the islands will afford a rendezvous for our vessels in the North Pacific, and may perhaps in a few years become the coaling station and entrepot of the lines of our steamers that, sooner or later, are bound to traverse those waters. Neither is there any doubt that, in case of war, they might do us considerable harm in the hands of a powerful rival. The ratification of the treaty will give general satisfaction.

THE barbarian selfishness of the Kansas Legislature in defeating the bill for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers in that State, notwithstanding that there were plenty of unemployed funds in the treasury to carry out its objects, was a severe blow to the destitute farmers; and we now learn that the county aid bonds issued by that body have been declared invalid by competent lawyers, and that the banks refuse to negotiate them. These bonds were depended upon for the purchase of seed grain, so that the future prospects of the people of the ravaged sections are sorry enough. There is enough food, at present, but unless seed is forthcoming, all the suffering of the past winter will recur next winter, and the country will have those unfortunates upon its hands again. It would be a matter of real economy for the farmers of Pennsylvania and other States to contribute a small quantity of wheat or corn, or both, for that purpose.

THE New York *Bulletin* regards the failure of the negotiations between the iron finishers and mill men of this city as a serious hindrance to industrial recovery. It says:

"It cannot be denied that the party assuming the responsibility of rejecting these negotiations has lost its claim to public sympathy, which it challenged by the proposal to submit its grievances to arbitration. In this position the puddlers have placed themselves, from last accounts, while the iron masters accepted the plan, although only after a stormy and long session, in which much feeling was shown because of the supposed unfavorable light in which it would place them before the public as willing to defeat a compromise so desirable. But the puddlers allowed the opposite counsels to prevail, and have thus placed themselves in just the position before the public that the masters were so anxious to avoid, and by so doing have given their opponents a signal advantage. People like to see fair play, and whenever workingmen, in spite of this character, manifest such a disposition to give and take what is fair, the more they will be inclined to give them a patient hearing. But such a manifestation as that at Pittsburgh will do more injury to the cause of the workingmen than all the alleged 'oppression' of their employers."

NEW YORK is by no means satisfied with the results of its compulsory system of education, which went into operation at the beginning of the present year. In the annual report of the State Superintendent of Education, which has just been published, that official discusses the workings of the system at length, and declares himself convinced that a system of compulsory attendance cannot be put into successful operation at once, nor, indeed, until after some years of careful preparation, during which time the Legislature must cooperate with those charged with the execution of the school laws, to the end that ample accommodations may be provided, the quality of the instruction imparted improved, and greater provision be made for the care of truants and vagrants. He suggests that the present law be repealed, that the free school system be supplemented by a practical truancy and vagrancy act, and that means be taken to encourage the establishment and maintenance of night schools in cities and manufacturing villages. These conclusions and suggestions are worthy of consideration by teachers and legislators generally. The fact is, that the Republican theory in regard to free or public schools is, when truly stated, not that it is the duty of the State to educate every-body, but that everybody in a free State should have the opportunity of education. It does not suit the genius of our institutions to enforce education any more than religion, temperance or economy. All of these are properly persuasive, not peremptory, in their agencies.

WE HAVE already referred in terms of commendation to General POPE'S new plan of treatment with respect to the captured Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Kiowa Indians, which has been sanctioned by and will be carried out under the directions of the War Department. We are glad to observe that the leading papers of the country, without regard to party, heartily indorse the scheme as offering the first practical opening for a solution of the Indian problem in the only way in which it can be satisfactorily and finally solved—that of setting them to work and making them earn their living in the same manner as white men. We give General POPE'S idea in his own words. It is "to carry them to the rear, instead of to the front of advancing emigration; to march them toward, instead of from, the sources of cheap supplies; to place them in the vicinity of a society and institutions well organized and well administered, where there is a sound public sentiment, and where the laws are equally enforced against all offenders; where the Indian, secure under the protection of the law, and certain of punishment for any wrong-doing of his own, neither depredates nor is depredated upon; where feelings of kindness and humanity toward the Indians are entertained, and not bitter and relentless hate; where the Indian can be subjected under the best conditions to all the influences of civilization and Christianity, and whence his return to his own country is forever hopeless, leaving free and open to the occupation of civilized man the great region which the Indian has thus vacated." In pursuance of this plan the refractory tribes in question, including the women and children, are now being gathered upon the Leavenworth Military Reservation, where the expenses of feeding them will be greatly reduced, the necessity for stationing troops at remote frontier forts measureably diminished, and the opportunities for peculation and corruption on the part of Indian agents largely checked. It looks like a sensible and practicable plan. LINCOLN'S well known story of "root hog or die" has a profounder significance, in its relation to the tragedy of human labor and the progress of the human race, than even he discerned in it.

IT DOES not take long to convince people of ordinary capacity and discernment, that Democratic rule is very bad rule. One of the latest illustrations of its disgraceful failure to accomplish for the people anything except to bring upon them mischief and disaster, is afforded by the experience of the growing and energetic young city of Indianapolis, during the past year. The municipal government had been Republican for some fifteen years, and its affairs had been managed with signal honesty and ability. Last year it passed under the rule of the Democrats, and this is the picture which the *Journal* draws of the situation now:

"Already tax-payers begun to groan under the heavy burden of taxation, and to look with alarm at the wreckless manner in which the city is plunged into debt. A debt of well nigh two million dollars, the expenses of the city governmeant largely increased during the past year, and still increasing, the city borrowing money at ten per cent. to pay current expenses, are piling up an enormous interest account—it must be confessed this is a gloomy picture for tax-payers."

This is but an echo of the cry which comes up from almost every city and town in which that party has the ascendancy. Everywhere, nearly, in State and municipality, it eats the heart of confidence and causes the most solid prosperity to collapse.

WE HEAR it intimated that the Prohibition faction proposes to put a separate ticket in the field for the fall campaign. If they are wise, they will refrain from doing any such thing. Temperance agitation, whenever it enters the political arena, appears to kick a good deal harder than it shoots. Belief in prohibition is evidently on the decline. The recent vote in New Hampshire shows that the Prohibitionists made scarcely any impression at the polls. All that they accomplished was to prevent the Republicans from gaining a sweeping victory. In Iowa the same state of affairs is reported; the Prohibitionists were defeated in every one of the town elections held on the 1st inst., in which the issue of license or no license was presented. In Indiana the Baxter law has been repealed. Massachusetts began the stampede last year. Everywhere the advance in opinion is notably in the direction of a good and responsible license law against prohibition, and to nominate a separate ticket in this State—particularly now that the lines between the two great parties are so closely drawn that every vote counts—would be the most short-sighted policy which temperance men could adopt.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The buck-beer epidemic will follow the spelling mania.

Evarts calls the Mosaic law the first Hebrew Reports.

This is spring; nevertheless it is fall time—in rents.

Out West the Granges are dissolving almost as rapidly as the ice.

Just now almost everybody is playing solos on the more or less light catarrh.

If the Southern people would raise more crops and less devil, how happy they might be.

To bring about a proper equipoise, March ought to slide out as softly as a back-pay Congressman.

Tammany talks of starting a new daily paper. It should be called Saturn, on account of its affinity for rings.

Think of half a dozen feet of sore throat. The giraffes in New York city are all getting sick and dying with diptheria.

We were bound to get some relief from the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. We got it upon adjournment.

There is one thing which the *Post* always succeeds in showing, namely, that it don't understand what it talks about.

April is hovering on the threshold, with her sweet, whimsical face all tears and smiles, and a very bad cold in her head.

The aggregate number of brewers in Great Britain is about 29,000, and they pay an annual excise duty of about $2,500,000.

The North Carolina tobacco plant beds have been so badly hurt by the frosts as to threaten a very short crop in that section.

The striking English miners and ironworkers are in great danger of being devoured by the monster of their own creation.

Is it not pitiful to see civilization wringing its hands in utter impotence at the advance of puny streams swelled by the winter's snow?

Will you feel board to learn that the amount of capital invested in the Saginaw pine lands of Michigan amounts to sixty million dollars?

By the way, wasn't there something said, a month or two ago, about "running the postoffice on business principles?" How is that, Mr. Jewell?

Pretty puss! It is estimated that the four million cats in Great Britain save to that country every year $400,000,000 by the destruction of rats and mice.

The New Jersey Legislature has appropriated a million dollars to its State Lunatic Asylum, but that's no imputation on the people of the United States.

The ancient Egyptians were so disingenuous as to take the art of embalming from our Aleutian islands, without making any acknowledgment of its source.

Self-preservative. The North Carolina Legislature, after expelling a member for alleged peculiar religious opinions, is proceeding to locate a new insane asylum.

Notwithstanding the contrary opinion of the Democracy, it is still barely possible that in dying the gracious Savior meant to include colored people in the atonement.

A shrewd Iowan has invented an implement by the use of which a man can catch and destroy all the chinch bugs, potato bugs and army worms that may infest a farm.

The Chicago *Journal* says "day is the white man and night the negro of nature." Then a good many Democrats are miscegenationists, for they love darkness rather than light.

Alfred Bier, a conductor on a Rhode Island railroad for over twenty-five years, has had over 25,000,000 people under his charge during that period, and hasn't sent a single one to his bier.

The American Evangelist, Moody, is laboring in England, and the English Evangelist, Varley, is toiling here, each with a success that would not begin to have attended his efforts at home. Why?

Honesty is the best policy. Our exportations of calico goods to China and Japan is likely to receive quite an impulse, this year, on account of dissatisfaction with the adulterations of English manufactures.

EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DAY.

We closed our account at the end of the first (Wednesday) session. The afternoons are almost exclusively devoted to holding the meetings of the respective standing committees. The Bishop and his cabinet (composed of the eleven presiding elders) usually meet in the afternoon, either at his lodging or some place designated for the purpose. The most important committee is the Board of Stewards, comprising eleven ministerial and eleven lay representatives, and is the only committee that has laymen. It receives all the funds contributed by the various churches for the support of worn-out ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased preachers. The sum usually placed in their hands annually for distribution is about *ten thousand dollars.* The Board of Stewards hears representations of each case, and appropriates according to the necessities of each one. The Board organized by the election of Rev. L. McGuire, pastor of Bingham street church, South Side, for President; W. H. Kincaid, Secretary; Rev. R. T. Miller, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. A. G. Williams, Treasurer. This committee hold daily sessions during the Conference, and among the last things is to consider its report and distribute the fund.

At night the spacious church was crowded to hear Rev. W. P. Turner, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, Pittsburgh, deliver the annual conference missionary sermon. His subject was, "The adoption of Christianity to the wants of the people." It was scholarly, chaste, and well delivered. Some choice singing followed. Dr. Nesbit then made a strong plea for suffering Nebraska, and after remarks by Rev. Mr. Alexander, about $100 was contributed. The business session was preceded by devotional exercises for thirty minutes, under the direction of Rev. Wesley Smith, and promptly at nine o'clock Bishop Bowman called the Conference to order. After the reading of the minutes of Wednesday's session, the further calling of the roll was dispensed with, for the very good reason there were few absentees. The reports of the Centenary Board and Treasurer, W. Vankirk, Esq., were presented and referred to the proper committee. Also reports of Allegheny College and Beaver College and Musical Institute were referred to the Committee on Education.

The committee to confer with Rev. Mr. Alexander with regard to Nebraska, reported that at the close of the annual missionary service last evening, a collection of upwards of one hundred dollars had been obtained for the sufferers.

The tenth question was resumed, "Was the character of each preacher examined?" and the remainder of the characters of the ministers in Dr. R. I. Miller's district were examined. Allegheny district was then called, and Rev. Dr. S. H. Nesbit, Presiding Elder, made a fine showing of this important district, as might be expected from the vigorous and efficient labors of the Doctor. When the name of George W. Swift was called, Dr. Nesbit stated that he had surrendered his parchments and withdrawn from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The name of J. J. McIlvar was called, and his presiding elder requested a court of trial in his case. Bishop Bowman appointed sixteen ministers to compose the court, Rev. Wm. Lynch, of Beaver, Pa., chairman.

Rev. Dr. John Williams, Presiding Elder of Steubenville district, was called upon to represent his work and the ministers in his charge. The district showed that the various interests had been efficiently and carefully attended to, and that much prosperity had prevailed.

The report of the Committee on Freedmen was presented and read, and before action was taken, Dr. Rutledge, agent of the society, delivered an earnest plea for the cause, after which the report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Ells, Corresponding Secretary for the Western district of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, office in Pittsburgh, was introduced and addressed the Conference in regard to the Bible cause.

At the close of the address, Rev. F. Ball of West Virginia Conference, Rev. E. Latimer, of the Central New York Conference, and Rev. Thomas Struggles, of the North Ohio Conference, were introduced the members rising.

The tenth question was resumed, and Rev. A. L. Petty, Presiding Elder of Cambridge district, was called upon to report his work. He stated that much spirituality had prevailed, resulting in over 1,200 accessions, and fully 1,000 on probation. Notwithstanding the financial depression, all the salaries of the pastors had been paid, except four. Missionary contributions, $400 in advance of last year. Three churches built, and others improved. That being the end of his term of four years, he took occasion to express his high regard for his brethren and for the prosperity with which the district had been blessed.

Rev. D. P. Mitchell, formerly of the Pittsburgh, but now a member of the Southern Kansas Conference, gave a brief account of the destitution and suffering in Kansas. A collection was taken, amounting to $211, to be distributed among the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas, as they discretion may direct.

Rev. E. L. Frazier, of the Disciples' church, in Alliance, and Rev. J. L. Clark, of the West Virginia Conference, were introduced.

Barnesville district, Rev. Sylvester Burt, Presiding Elder, was called, on resuming the tenth question. The reports were of an encouraging character, and just what might be expected under his careful supervision.

Rev. Dr. S. M. Heckman, Presiding Elder of the McConnellsville district, reported his district, since last year, in a vigorous and prosperous condition. The interests of this district are well supervised. When the name of Rev. E. B. Wilson was reached, he stated that thirty dollars of the amount collected for missions had been stolen by a burglar since his arrival at the hotel where he was stopping. On motion, he was exonerated from the payment of the same. At the close of the examination of the preachers of this district, the usual notices were given for meetings of committees, etc., and the Conference adjourned with the Doxology and benediction by Dr. Mitchell, of Kansas.

It was stated yesterday that there were three hundred and fifty-two persons entertained. With the names of the young ministers recommended for reception into Conference and others, the number will reach fully four hundred.

SOME NOTES.

The Pittsburgh Conference was organized in 1825, this being the fifty-first session. But three of the original body are living, namely: Rev. Robert Boyd, who has been sixty years a minister, and now lives in feebleness in Ohio. He has written a good deal in his day, and only recently a short article appeared from his pen in the *Christian Advocate.* Rev. Thomas M. Hudson has been fifty-four years in the ministry and effective fifty-one. He is still a capital preacher. He is the author of a book entitled his "Life and Times," which is selling rapidly, as it is, in fact, a history of Methodism in and around Pittsburgh. He is present at the Conference and assisted in the opening exercises. Rev. Robert Hopkins, the third and surviving member, has been fifty-two years in the ministry. He lives near Beckley, rather infirm of health, judging from his stalwart look. He was a number of years ago book agent at Pittsburgh, and has always been noted for his superior administrative qualities as presiding elder and in the pulpit. He is also present at Conference. Of those who joined the Conference from 1825 to 1845, seventeen of the twenty-eight are effective. Of the decade from 1845 to 1855 sixty-three are effective and eight non-effective. From 1855 to 1865 fifty-eight are effective and four superannuated. The last decade, from 1865 to 1875, comprises over one-third of the Conference and mostly young men.

PERSONALS.

Allusion was made to the re-election of Rev. Dr. Pershing as Secretary of the Conference. Many will be surprised to learn that he has held that position for twenty years, elected annually, showing the strong hold he has on the Conference. The Doctor has been fifteen years President of the Pittsburgh Female College, and everybody knows the great work he has done for that institution, in making it a paying concern, such as his predecessors failed to do, and placing it in the front rank of colleges for the education of ladies. It is known that at the General Conference of 1872 he received a fine vote for the office of Bishop. Rumors again fill the air that certain parties are tempting him to leave Pittsburgh and assume a very high educational position in a distant city. A word to the "wise" ought to be sufficient, that the friends of the college ought to equip at once that institution with everything needful, and increase its endowment fund and further compensate the President as he deserves and as he would be paid elsewhere. And it should be done at once.

Rev. Dr. Locke, pastor of the church here, is filling his pulpit with great ability. He showed fine qualifications in the successful remodeling of the church edifice some months ago, and now in the capital way in which he has managed the entertainment of such a large body, he has added new laurels. Hon. John Hunter, of whom mention was made, one of the Committee on Entertainment, has done royal service in this respect, and the same might be said of Mr. Silas L. Williams, a leading officer on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and also of Frank M. Orr and Isaac N. Webb, the other members of the committee.

[CONTINUED ON FIRST PAGE.]

Illuminating gas of sixteen-candle power may be obtained from the burning of wood, or rather from the gas made in the manufacture of charcoal, at a cost of eighteen cents a thousand feet. This, at least, is the result of a recent Michigan experiment.

Have you heard of that recently discovered literary relic of the stone age, written by a prehistoric author, giving an account of the chance encounters of Cain's wife and the daughters of men who appeared so fair to the early Adamite race?

PERSONAL.

Fred Grant and wife are going to accompany Nellie and husband when they go back to England in May.

President Grant and ex-President Johnson butted against each other on the streets of Washington yesterday. They did not exchange salutations.

Max Muller has gone to Italy for his health. "Maud Muller" is washing dishes mostly, now, but will be out in time for the summer hay-making.

The Mr. Chew who was recently arrested in Philadelphia, having three living wives from which he has never been untied, now Chews the end of bitter reflection.

The last bit of the manuscript of Bret Harte's novel will be given to the printers on the 1st of April. They have been setting on it up to date, so that it will not be long before it will be in the hands of the public. Mr. Harte considers that he has put his best work into this book, and laughingly says that he became very much interested in the story when reading it over in the proofs.

No provision has been made at Augusta, Maine, this winter, for feeding and lodging tramps. A vagabond went into a police station and wanted to sleep there. "We only lodge prisoners," said the sergeant behind the desk. "You only lodge prisoners," repeated the vagabond, meditatively. "That's all," was the reply; "you have got to steal something, or assault somebody, or something of that kind." "I've got to assault somebody, or something of that kind," again repeated the vagabond, thoughtfully. Then he reached across the desk with his right arm, knocked the officer off the stool, saying, as the officer got up with his hand to his eye, "Give me as good a bed as you kin, sergeant, 'cause I don't feel very well, to-night."

POLITICAL.

State.

Governor Hartranft is quite likely to be renominated. His administration as Governor seems to give great satisfaction to every section of the State. We are firmly impressed with the opinion that Governor Hartranft, with his fine record, would again rally the full Republican vote at our next State election.—*York True Democrat.*

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are unanimous in their determination to renominate the Hon. John F. Hartranft for Governor. During his term he has made a magnificent record, carefully guarding the interests of the people, and thwarting all jobs and extravagancies which have come within his purview. He entered office under something of a cloud. He emerges from it with the most searching sunlight poured upon his reputation, without revealing a spot. If he needed to vindicate himself, he has amply achieved such vindication. With Governor Hartranft heading the ticket, the Republicans of Pennsylvania will enter upon the fall campaign assured of success. The Democrats are talking of running General Hancock against the Governor. If they mean to destroy his Presidential chances, they will put him on the Gubernatorial course.—*Rochester, N. Y., Democrat.*

General.

Ben Hill, the prominent Georgia politician, will probably receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth district of that State, in place of the late Garrett McMillan, although he is a non-resident. If Stephens and he should meet in Congress, some fun may be expected.

The New York *Times*, in accounting for the large number of office-seekers among the retiring Congressmen, says: "To an average ex-Congressman, life among his constituents is simply intolerable. He is no longer the little magnate of his district, to whom flock suitors, hat in hand, and eager for favors. In this flickerness, his old admirers turn their faces toward the new Representatives; they are no longer his constituents, of whom he spoke proudly when he addressed the nation through the columns of the *Congressional Record*; and another man supplies them with public documents and garden seeds. He would like to be let down easy, if he must return to the dullness of his own place."

STATE NEWS.

Forty thousand houses in Philadelphia are owned by their occupants.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Reformed Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, was celebrated last Sunday.

William Boyer, of Amity township, Berks county, stepped on a piece of floating ice, and slid into eternity.

A young lady who was married in Conemaugh borough last week, is one of three children born at one birth—two girls and a boy. The latter died when he was several years of age, and the sister is still living.

A girl in Susquehanna county recently sawed a cord of wood in one hour and forty-five minutes, each stick being cut twice. She is described as pretty and not yet eighteen, and performed the task in a fit of anger, because her mother told her she was fit for nothing else but to sit in the parlor and read novels. How such a girl as that would rattle her husband about when she got mad at him!

Sullivan county claims a very remarkable woman, and she belongs to a very remarkable and, we may add, a very dangerous family—to marry into. She gave birth to five children in one year—triplets in January and twins in December. The mother had previously given birth to triplets, her sister is the mother of three pairs of twins, and each of her two daughters has given birth to triplets. The times are really too hard for such foolishness.

The applicants for the three vacant quartermaster's positions in the army number several hundred. There is but one thing like the appetite for office, and that is the appetite of the drunkard for his cups.

An Important Fact.

The voluntary testimony of thousands establishes beyond all doubt a fact of vital importance to the sick and debilitated, viz., that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an invaluable specific for remittent and intermittent fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, mental depression, sleeplessness, chronic diarrhœa, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. The curative properties of this superb and invigorant, without producing the unpleasant and dangerous consequences of the old school panacea, are nothing less than soothing to the irritated stomach and bowels, promoting digestion, inducing refreshing sleep, nausea, headache and all intestinal irregularities. A wineglassful before meals greatly assists digestion. The convalescent may use them with great benefit, as a means of restoring strength and cheerfulness.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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SILK AND FUR HATS!

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JUST RECEIVED AT

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NEW JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Cameo and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Rings, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, &c., AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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Scales

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.

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Samples of Material and Diagrams for Self-Measurement sent by Mail to any address where written for.

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Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS, OR ANY OTHER MILLINERY GOODS, IS AT

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105 MARKET STREET.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., March 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited for and will be received at this Arsenal about 340,000 pounds of Iron, for use in the Roof Frame of Rock Island Arsenal, as follows:

24 Trusses, each 125 lbs. per yard, in lengths from 39 feet to 43 feet.
156 7 inch I rock Beams, in lengths from 11 feet to 32 feet.
13,200 lineal feet 4 inch I Beams.
300 lbs. per yard in length of about 30 feet.
60,000 lbs. Round Iron, 3 in. to 2 in. diameter.
8,000 lbs. Flat Iron, 3 in. x 3/8 in. to 4 in. x 7/8 in.

Delivories must commence within thirty days after the contract is awarded, and at least one third of the Iron (one-third of each kind) must be delivered in each month thereafter.

Payments will be made monthly for Iron delivered, ten per cent. being retained till the contract is completed.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, if deemed to be for the interest of the United States.

A printed memorandum containing further information and requirements can be obtained from the undersigned.

Proposals, with copy of this advertisement and of above bids printed upon them, must be sealed, and should be addressed to the undersigned endorsed, "Proposals for Iron," and they will be opened at 10 A. M. April 8, 1875.

Bidders are invited to be present.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major Ord.

PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING CEMENT.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in the office of the County Engineer, until MARCH 22D, for furnishing CEMENT for the Masonry of certain production, for the Masonry of County Bridges and other structures, for one year from date of contract, to be delivered at the Warehouse of Contractor. Proposals to be accompanied by labeled samples, not less than two pounds in quantity.

By order of Commissioners.

J. R. STILLEY, County Engineer.

March 12, 1875.

LOTTERY.

LOOK! LOOK! $1,200,000 IN PRIZES!

The Grandest Single Number Scheme on Record, will be drawn in public in St. Louis, on March 31st, 1875.

Capital Prize, $100,000!

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1 Prize of	$100,000
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5 Prizes of	10,000
10 Prizes of	5,000
20 Prizes of	2,500
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And 11,431 other Prizes of from	$1,500 to $50.

Amounting in the Aggregate to

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Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5

Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

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An Immense Stock, Embracing all Desirable Materials and Qualities, from Lowest to Finest.

New Spring Colors in Plain Suitings.
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Would respectfully announce to the public that they have Removed to their

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LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to

LAVINIA W. WATT, or W. C. AUGHINBAUGH, Executors, No. 87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

H. H. McCORMICK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

No. 89 Grant Street.

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Erect in Any Part of the United States,

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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, a well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to increase the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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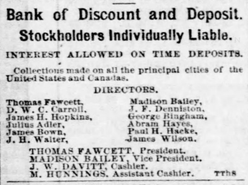

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WARDEN & OXNARD,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 19, 1875.

We referred a few days since to a bill before the New York Legislature making all taxes, assessed after January 1, 1879, payable in gold coin or its equivalent, and there quoted adecision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that the legal tender act did not apply to taxes assessed under State authority. The second clause of the bill in question involves a more important and doubtful question. This section provides that "every contract or obligation made or implied, and payable in this State, and made or implied after January 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied."

A State may enact that contracts made on a gold basis shall be payable in gold; yet it is a very doubtful question whether a State can enact that all contracts not expressly excepted shall be gold contracts, and thus make gold the only lawful money. Under the decisions of the Supreme Court in the legal tender cases, we cannot see how that court could avoid deciding this section of the proposed New York law in conflict with the legal tender act. A no less authority than the *Economicr* expresses the opinion that the act will be sustained by that court, being in harmony with its decision in the "Ocean Spray" case.

—Speaking of the upward movement in stocks the New York *Times* says that the ruth is, there are millions of idle capital apital in that city, the owners of which are awaiting only a returning activity in general business to invest in railway and other securities. The steady advance on the Stock Exchange of late can be traced partly to the investment of capital which has heretofore laid idle. After the April settlements are over in the Middle and New England States, large amounts of money, in the natural course of events, will flow to that center for investment, and n May the Government and corporations will disburse largely for interest and dividends.

—We have already alluded to the changes n the New York bank statement, which were caused to a considerable extent by the operations of the gold clique. On this subject the New York *World* has the following:

"The bank statement shows the effect of the speculative withdrawals of gold by the amalgamators and operators in bullion for Black Friday gange, but the other changes in the account show that the ratio of legal tenders to currency deposits is not only not increased, but actually decreased. The banks, therefore, being on a currency basis, are actually stronger than a week ago, and all that can be said of the operations of the gold clique is that they have increased the invisible portion of the gold in the community without diminishing its actual quantity. The specie reserve is lower by $1,273,200, but the legal tenders are increased $1,283,000; the loans are reduced $1,239,900, and the circulation is contracted $181,100. The deposits are drawn down only $5,608,700, which is less by $2,315,200 than the decrease theoretically required by the other items, the discrepancy being due to the incomplete returns of clearings, which takes no notice of country bank notes and does not distinguish actual loans from the bonds held by the banks as investments."

—On Saturday, the 13th, the aggregate circulation of the New York national banks was $22,223,000; on December 4, 1874, it was $25,012,500; on December 6, 1873, it was $27,186,100; on October 3, 1873, it was $28,070,900; on October 2, 1871, it was $30,622,970; on October 8, 1870, it was $32,945,300, and on October 9, 1869, $34,000,000. From this it appears that New York bank capital has steadily been withdrawing from the use of bank currency, and in the last five and a half has surrendered nearly $12,500,000 of circulation.

—In regard to the question of the right on the part of the Internal Revenue agents to institute an inquisition into the affairs of banks with a view to ascertaining whether they hold any unstamped vouchers, Comptroller Knox answers that the right is founded on "section 37 of the act of June 3, 1864, and section 49 of the act of July 20, 1868. Such right has never been judicially determined, but if any national bank shall object to such an examination an issue may be made and the question brought before the courts for adjudication."

When the examination of the banks of this city were made, no action was taken by the inspector except to report the facts to the department at Washington. Within a few days the banks where unstamped checks were found, have been notified that a proposition of compromise will be entertained by the Revenue Department, and the proposition from the departments is invited, otherwise the District Attorney is ordered to proceed against them to collect the penalty inflicted by the law. Notice is also given that no action will be taken against banks where less than five unstamped checks were found.

—The State Commissioners' returns for Minnesota for 1874 show that the wheat crop of that State for 1874 was 29,469,485 bushels, with an average of 1,548,776. This is an increase for 1872 of 281,404 acres, and of 4,333,110 bushels. Of the crop of 1874 the average only is yet reported. Acres sown, 1,672,940; estimated yield, 21,-000,000; average yield, 12 bushels. This falling off is accounted for by the drought, poor seed, and the inevitable grasshopper. From a comparison given for the past ten years, it appears that the above estimated yield is greater than any of those years except one—1873—when it was 32.28 per acre, whereas it ran up to over 40 in 1868, and averaged about 16 bushels. This, taken in connection with the statements recently prepared of the immense local yield all throughout that State, showing a marked decrease from the stock of a year ago, may have a most important effect upon the future of the wheat market, of which this State is a large contributing part. The estimated falling off has been taken here with much allowance, as coming from interested sources. But it must be admitted that official returns are usually moreconservate. It may be observed, however, as a curious fact, that the yield per acre, except as to average, both total and average yield being estimated, and hence subject to the same deficiencies as the other, that, while honestly made, the interests of the State and its people might be supposed to unconsciously lean to the side of liberality, and to err on the safe side of these people's interest.

By this report it appears that the area of wheat has increased 60 per cent. in four years; that of oats 24 per cent.; corn, 42 per cent.; barley, 200 per cent.; flax, 66 per cent. These returns are not so favorable to the Rye crop, which, however, is said to have fallen off slightly in the past four years, from 184,000 to 154,000 bread; sheep increased but slightly, from 182,000 to 186,000 [illegible]; cattle from 450,000 to 640,000 head, and horses from 95,000 to 155,000 head. On the whole, however, the progress of the State is very marked, for their neglect of the live stock industry has been more than made good by the great increase in the yield of the cereals, especially wheat, in which it excels all other of the States.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, March 18, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There has been comparatively little business on the Stock Exchange to-day, excepting Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The stock market has been unfavorably affected by the further reports of serious failures in London, and much holders of stocks have been anxious to sell all day. It would have been impossible for the bull clique to have unloaded any considerable amount of stocks without marking prices down very materially, and we have reason to think they have sold some Pacific Mail in order to protect their Union Pacific. There has been a firm tone to Northwestern during the day, but the preferred has weakened to 57¾, and there is very little demand both for the stock. We look for a further concession in prices before the end of the week, but at any sudden decline we would anticipate purchases of Pacific Mail, Western Union and Chicago and Northwestern preferred. Money is easier and in light demand, at $1 @1½ per hundred. Subjoined quotations in corn and oats rule 3@5c per bushel under quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues firm and active for all grades. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white extra family, $7 25 @ 7 50; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off. Of Minnesota flour the following quotations are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 75@7 00; red winter wheat flour $6 25@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 25@5 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; superfine rolling flour, in packages, $5 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 25@8 00.

HAY—The market active. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00 @23 00 @ ton; 2 cars do sold at $23 00@23 00 @ ton; 1 car do sold at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $18 00@18 00 @ ton. Rye straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 @ ton. Receipts of hay for the week are large being 4,350 bales.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 15@1 20 @ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 30 @ cwt; middlings $1 55 @ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 @ cwt; oatmeal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

SEEDS—There is a firm market with a limited supply and demand. Timothy seed $1 25@1 35 @ bushel; extra, $1 40. Clover seed is quiet and unchanged at $7 25@7 50 @ bushel. Flaxseed is quiet and steady, with sales of 500 bushels at $1 46@1 47. Corn was steady but not very active. We quote: shelled at 75@74c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low-mixed; ear was in slow request and steady with a moderate demand; 13,700 sold at 65@65½c per bushel for prime white; mixed 63@64c; Barley was quiet with but little doing. We quote nominally at $1 20@1 35 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was dull and in light demand, at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be change das often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 19, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.271	29	85	N. E.	Fresh.	Lt.sn'w
2 P.M..	30.170	26	76	N. E.	Gentle	Cloudy.
9 P.M..	.969	29	83.5	N. E.	Gentle	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....30.005 Highest thermom....39
Mean thermometer. 28 Lowest thermom.. 18
Rainfall.....002

Trew's St. Louis Flour

is on this market again. Ask your grocer for it.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The Twenty-third Stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute was opened last evening at the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian church. Rev. Jos. D. Herr delivered a lecture on "Expression and Repression," and Miss Mabel M. Campbell read an essay on "Girls of the Period." Music was furnished by pupils of the school under the directorship of Professor Harry Horner.

Of Interest to Taxpayers.

The *Leader* of yesterday says: The Taxpayers' Union congratulate themselves that they defeated the clause of House bill 54, authorizing the raising of funds for the completion of the water works. Then they may be credited with laboring to deprive the city of the use of four millions and a half of money on which it is paying seven per centum interest, and three hundred thousand dollars a year is what the Taxpayers' Union is costing this city on one item.

The Spelling Epidemic.

The Presbyterian *Banner* says: If any class of the community can congratulate itself on the mania for spelling that has recently, and so unaccountably, invaded our adult population, that class is the whole fraternity of newspaperdom—editors, compositors, proof-readers and all. If it be contagious, there is a method in it that promises most refreshing results for the long-suffering brotherhood to whom we have referred. Spell on, dear friends, spell on. Our only fear is that the generous impulse toward self-improvement will not be permanent. It is almost "too good to last."

City Claims and Accounts.

Last evening the committee of Pittsburgh Councils on Claims and Acounts met in the Clerk's office, Mr. Pauline in the chair.

The petition of F. De Geist, assignee of Adolph Oberheldman, for payment of amount due the latter for building a bridge over Sawmill run, on Main street, was considered, but action postponed.

The petitions of Henry Wilson, Ernest Hauch, C. A. Dravo and Alex. Goff, for abatement of assessments and for opening damages were laid upon the table.

An ordinance was ordered to be reported to Councils for an assessment of damages occasioned by grading Second avenue.

On motion adjourned.

New Printing House.

The announcement recently made that Mr. Reed Johnston had retired from the firm of W. G. Johnston & Co., was received with regret by the patrons of that establishment, knowing, as they did, that for years past he had managed the printing department, and that to him credit was due for the excellent work produced. The intelligence that he has since opened an extensive printing house and book bindery on one of our principal business streets, cannot, therefore, fail to be welcomed by all who have appreciated his past efforts to attain the highest perfection in the typographic art. The new establishment, which is located in the second story of A. D. Thompson's new building 128 Wood street (near Liberty), will be carried on under the firm name of Reed Johnston & Co. It is finely fitted up and supplied with all the latest and most approved machinery by which facilities are obtained for filling orders for manufacturers' illustrated catalogues, plain, ornamental and illuminated job work with unusual dispatch, and in short for turning out whatever it is the legitimate province of a job printing and blank book house to furnish. Mr. Johnston will personally supervise the printing department, and the bindery will be in charge of Mr. Charles F. Pecak. The latter gentleman has a thorough practical knowledge of bookbinding in all its branches, and is well known in this city in connection with first-class account books for banks, manufacturers, merchants, &c. The artistic yearly and monthly calendars and mail cards originated by Mr. Johnston, will doubtless receive very large share of patronage from all classes of business men.

AN ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

Investigation by the Coroner on the Italian Descatzi—The Prisoners Discharged.

Coroner McCallin, with the jury previously empannelled, yesterday morning proceeded with the investigation into the cause and manner of the death of the Italian, Grovanni. Descatzi, who was shot through the brain on Monday evening last at his fruit stand on Liberty near Eleventh street. Antonio Guatelli and Luigi Multavado, prisoners, the former charged with the shooting, and the latter held as a witness if not *particeps criminis* were present, together with many Italians, friends of the prisoners and of deceased.

The following gentlemen composed the jury: William Griffin, William H. Glenn, James McElwain, Joseph Cupples, Edward James I., and Thos. Mc Elroy. The Coroner was about to swear Fred Maggi, as interpreter, when Mr. Moore objected, stating that he had been informed that Maggi had expressed a hope that the prisoners would each get five years, that Maggi withdrew then, and P. L. Cella was sworn as interpreter, with the understanding that Maggi was to correct him if he misinterpreted. The examination of witnesses then followed.

A WITNESS OF THE SHOOTING.

Luigi Multavado, sworn—I was at my stand at the postoffice when Guatelli came up and wanted me to take a walk; we went over towards the depot and stopped at the tenpin alley on Liberty near Grant street; Guatelli went in the alley and I stood at Savage's old saloon; this was about half-past eight o'clock; then we went to the corner where the street car station is; then we crossed the street and went over to the stand where the shooting occurred; when we got there I said, "Halloo John, are you doing any business;" he said, "No;" then the deceased said, "I bought a nice revolver to-day;" Guatelli said he would like to see it, as it was a small one; the deceased said three dollars; then Antonia Guatelli took the pistol, and it went off while he had it; then Antonio Guatelli ran; they were facing each other at the time, about three feet apart; Antonio was just looking at the pistol; I wasn't paying attention at the time, I was looking at the stand. In reply to a question by District Attorney Montooth, the witness said they had been conversing in a friendly manner, and that there was no trouble before. The witness after the shooting, ran across the street to tell some one what had happened. In reply to a question by District Attorney Montooth, the witness said he was certain that the shooting was an accident. When the pistol went off, Guatelli jumped and threw up his hand, and said, "Oh, my!" and then ran.

GUATELLI GIVES HIMSELF UP.

District Attorney Montooth, sworn—On the night of the shooting, Mr. Martini came to my house and said that the accused, Guatelli, had come to his stand and shot a man, and that a man, DeMartini had advised him to come to me, which he did, being with DeMartini at the time; I advised him to give himself up, and we went down to the lock-up; the other man was brought in while I was there, and he seemed to be shocking; Guatelli appeared pet feetly sober, and was greatly exercised over the shooting, but showed no indications of being a guilty man.

Mr. De Martini, sworn—About eight o'clock that evening Antonio Guatelli came to my house and was crying, he said: "My God! I have done a great trouble, I have shot a man." I asked him if he did it intentionally, and he said, "No; if I had done it intentionally I wouldn't have come here." I then told him he ought to be ashamed, and that we ought to go to see Mr. Montooth; we went up and saw him and the accused gave himself up; he said, "My God! I had a bad head; I told him he was a fool, and that he oughtn't to talk that way, because he couldn't help it; I have often heard him speak in a friendly way of the deceased, and don't think there was any trouble between them; Guatelli was not a quarrelsome man; never knew him to quarrel with anybody.

Mrs. De Martini, sworn—I was at our stand on the night of the shooting; Guatelli came to me; he could hardly speak; he said something like "You ought to know what terrible happened to night." Then he told me that he had gone to Multavado and asked him to come for a walk, and that they went to the depot, and then to deceased's stand, who showed them a revolver. Guatelli said, "This is a nice revolver; let me look at it." Then he took it and it went off. He said that the deceased had at told him that he was loaded; I asked him why he ran away; he said that he got scared when he saw the man fall on the stone, and had to run; the witness sent her little girl home to her husband with Guatelli. The witness did not know the man that was killed.

OTHER TESTIMONY—THE VERDICT.

Dr. Donnelly, sworn—This witness explained the nature of the wound which caused death, and testified to a *post mortem* examination made. The deceased was unconscious from the time of the shooting—that is, he could not speak, but was conscious to feeling.

Michael Lang Bestittel that he had sold the revolver to deceased. He had never seen any like with it, and could not tell whether it went off easily. It was a seven-barreled revolver.

B. Levalie, sworn—The witness testified that Multavado had come across the street from the deceased's stand, and told him about the shooting. Multavado could hardly speak.

One of the jury here asked Maggi whether the interpreter had correctly interpreted, to which Maggi replied that he had in substance, suggestion of the same juror, the Coroner asked him the interpreter, whether there was any one in the room who knew of any difficulty between the accused and the deceased. The room was crowded with Italians, but no one knew of any difficulty. Maggi was asked if he knew of any difficulty existing, and he said he had not.

An inquiry was then made as to whether there were any of the deceased's friends in the room. An aged Italian, named Forgozzi, said that he was the uncle of the deceased, but he knew of no difficulty having existed between him and Guatelli.

The witnesses then retired, and a verdict of death from the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Guatelli was rendered. The prisoners were then discharged.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

The Case of Meyers, the Alleged Participant in the Murder of Gotthardt Wahl —The Case for the Commonwealth Closed—Points Submttted by Counsel, Etc., etc.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, the trial of Frederick Meyers for the murder of Gotthardt Wahl, was resumed before Judge Ewing.

George M. Jacobs, the clock repairer, Mr. E. Kaylor, Mr. Rodgers, Dr. Buchanan and other witnesses who testified for the Commonwealth on the trial of Murray, were called and examined. Their testimony, which was a repetition of that given in the Murray trial, occupied the time of the court till half-past twelve, when a recess for dinner was taken.

Afternoon Session.

The court reassembled at half-past one o'clock. John Smith, the bar-keeper of Born's tavern, was the first witness called. He was followed by Mr. Born, the proprietor of the tavern, and Mrs. Sempleton, who lives in the vicinity of the scene of the murder. The witnesses were called in about the same order as in the trial of Murray, and their testimony was not materially different from that given in that case.

The afternoon session was consumed in hearing the testimony for the Commonwealth, and at five o'clock the court adjourned till half-past six.

Evening Session.

At half-past six court met, when the examination of witnesses for the Commonwealth was resumed:

Detectives O'Mara and Wilmot testified that the prisoner had stated to them, after he was committed to jail, that he held the horses of the murdered man while Murray shot him. Both witnesses stated, in their cross-examination, that they had made no threats or promises to induce the prisoner to confess.

J. G. Battelle, a reporter for the *Telegraph*, testified that he was present when the prisoner confessed to Detective O'Mara. He took down that confession and published it. (The confession, as published, was offered in evidence.)

Counsel for the prisoner object, on the ground that the confessions were obtained improperly. The printed confession was objected to on the ground that the original manuscript was not produced, and that it was not signed by the person making it.

Objections overruled, and exceptions noted.

Ex-Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, testified that he was in the Central Station when Jacobs was confronted with Murray and Meyers. Jacobs put his hand on Murray and said, "You are the man who did the shooting;" and turning to the prisoner, he said, "You are the man who held the horses."

Mr. Battelle was recalled. He took the printed confession in his hand, (or the purpose of refreshing his memory, and stated that Meyers said: "Murray and myself went out the road; took several drinks of whisky at a house on the road where the shooting was done; at a point somewhere on the road we saw two men in a wagon; Murray told me to hold the horses; he then fired a shot, told the men to give up their money, and then fired two other shots."

Roger O'Mara recalled—Myers told me that Murray, when he (Myers) held the horses, fired a shot, then said, "Halt! give us your money," and then fired two more shots.

The case for the Commonwealth closed.

Mr. Moreland, for the prisoner, submitted the following points:

Defendant's counsel respectfully ask the Court to charge the jury:—

1. That if the jury believe the defendant did nothing but hold the horses of deceased's wagon, and knew nothing of Murray's intention to use a deadly weapon, preceding its use, and without knowledge of his intention until he had actually used it, and did nothing afterward in furtherance of the killing of the robbery alleged, then the jury may find the defendant guilty of an offence less than murder in the first degree.

2. That if the jury believe Murray, the jury so find, unless participated in by defendant, or aided and abetted, either before or after the killing, in effecting it or concealing it, does not necessarily imply the guilt of the defendant of the crime of murder in any degree, and is consistent with his legal innocence of murder in any degree.

3. That if the jury believe the defendant had no purpose or intent to take the life of deceased, had no knowledge of such purpose on the part of Murray, and did nothing before or after the killing in furtherance of such purpose, he cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree, although he had an intention to rob the deceased, and assisted in the inception of the intent to rob.

4. That if the jury believe the killing took place by *one* of the parties in a *joint* attempt to rob, the guilt of the defendant of murder in any degree is not to be necessarily inferred therefrom, unless legal elements beyond a reasonable doubt of murder shall first be established as to the party who did the shooting.

5. That the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, and as fully and conclusively as if the defendant were indicted and on trial for the alleged robbery, or attempt to rob deceased, in order to justify a conviction of murder in the first degree, on the ground that the killing was done in the perpetration of, or the attempt to perpetrate a robbery.

Col. Bayne submitted the following points: The Commonwealth, by her counsel, respectfully request the Court to charge the jury:—

1. That if the jury believe the prisoner and Murray were co-operating in the perpetration, or of an attempt to perpetrate a robbery upon the deceased, and that Murray killed the deceased in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate the crime, the prisoner (Meyers) is guilty of murder in the first degree, whether he intended the killing or not.

2. If the jury believe that the prisoner was present and aided, abetted and assisted Murray in the killing or attempting to rob the deceased, and that Murray killed the deceased in committing or attempting to commit such robbery, the prisoner is, in legal view, guilty of the murder of the deceased, and should be convicted of murder in the first degree.

3. That if the jury are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner and Murray intended to rob the deceased, and in doing so, or attempting to do so, the life of the deceased was taken by one of them, it makes no difference which of them struck the fatal blow, if neither of them intended to take such life, they are both guilty of murder in the first degree.

4. The intention or want of intention to take the life of the deceased is not, in consequence, if the deceased was killed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate a robbery.

5. Though the entire evidence of the prisoner is evidence, the jury are at liberty to disregard any portion of it they may find to be untrue, believe such portion or portions to be untrue, or if they are satisfied by other evidence in the case that such portion or portions are not true.

At this point, it being nearly ten o'clock, Court adjourned until half-past nine o'clock this morning.

The defense will call only one witness, ex-Chief of Police Irwin, by whom it is expected to contradict the testimony of other witnesses who testified as to the identification of Murray and Meyers at the Central station by Jacobs. Then will follow the arguments of counsel and the charge of the Court, when the life of Meyers will be in the hands of the jury.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

An attachment was served on the proprietors of a hotel in Allegheny, yesterday, and the boarders became alarmed for the safety of their luggage and hastily removed.

The Allegheny Market Committee met last night. They did nothing worthy of note, further than to refer the petition of Allegheny grocers in reference to Pittsburgh peddlers and hucksters to the Ordinance Committee.

The billiard saloon proprietors who were charged with selling cigars on the Sabbath day, waived a hearing yesterday and were fined by Mayor McCarthy $25 each and costs. This is the highest penalty of the law.

Four men named James Robinson, James Ingles, Albert Swinehart and Wm. Graham were arrested last evening for throwing stones through the windows of De Haven's foundry, in Allegheny. They were locked up for a hearing this morning.

THURSDAY afternoon a plumber named Frank Bonzi was engaged in tinning a hydrant at the house of H. Apt, No. 15 Green street, Allegheny, when a small boiler, which he was using to generate steam for that purpose, exploded with a loud report. Mr. Apt, Seizer, and two sons of Alderman Boleter, who were near by, were severely scalded.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Allegheny Councils, at a meeting held last evening, ordered the purchase of 400 feet of the Boston Belting Company's hose and 3,500 feet of Goodall Rubber Company's hose of Scotia, and the other at $1 20 per foot. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Chairman of the Councilmen were directed to make the purchase.

A NEGRO named White was arrested last evening and confined in the Allegheny lock-up, charged with robbing a German of twenty dollars. The accused and the accuser were walking together on Federal street, when suddenly the former started to run, closely followed by the latter, who raised the cry of "stop thief." Seventeen dollars and fifty cents was found on the person of White.

MASSRS. J. S. KELLY and Deputy S. A. Atkinson, United States local inspectors, recently suspended George Farrar, pilot of the steamer "Evan B. Hanna," for thirty days. Shortly thereafter attachable to him in the collision with the "Ben. Wood." Mr. Farrar appealed from this decision to Supervising Inspector Devinney, who on Thursday confirmed the action of the inspectors. Simpson Horner appeared as advocate for Farrar.

A. A. MECHLING, Master Mechanic of the Detroit, Toledo & Louisville railroad, whose present terminates at Yankton, some 1,700 miles west of this, paid a "flying visit" last week to this city and Westmoreland county. He claims that the route through Yankton is the shortest one to the Black Hills region, and says that a road has been surveyed from Yankton to Brule city, one hundred and twenty miles, and from thence to the Black Hills, by a good wagon road, is only three hundred and twenty miles. Besides this Dacotah Territory is the garden spot of the world, and invites all to come and see for themselves.

A Duty of Housekeepers.

Although appearances do not seem to indicate the fact Spring is rapidly approaching, and housekeepers are busily engaged in putting their residences. It is therefore in order to announce to them that Mr. Mat. Pfo. Hoh. German, No. 192 Ohio street, Allegheny City, has returned from the East with a full stock of carpets, oil cloths, window curtains, &c., which he is offering twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before. Those in business but good-sized stocks are coming in rapidly, those who wish to purchase had better do so at once. Mr. Hohlbergh's facilities for putting down carpets are unsurpassed, and his experience is such that he never fails to give full satisfaction. Carpeting, at low prices, go to Hohlberman's. You will not be disappointed.

Hat Racks from $9 50 to $225 00.

WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture

WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Important Announcement.

MR. R. Tiegel, the well known merchant tailor, No. 55 Smithfield street, has received his spring stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings for gentlemen's wear, which is really a handsome and elegant one, comprising a great number and variety of beautiful and desirable patterns. Mr. Tiegel has an established reputation for turning out superior work and giving perfect fits. Those who have their garments made at this establishment are certain to obtain thorough satisfaction in garments and prices.

Black Hill Gold Fields.

Excursionists are to be furnished with Remington fire-arms, by the agents in this city.

For the Latest Styles

of Furniture go to WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & CO.'S.

The Pittsburgh Safe Company, No. 107 Penn Street.

As a good Fire-proof or Burglar-proof Safe is something that every business man ought to have, we would call the attention of our readers to the safes manufactured by the Pittsburgh Safe Company, 107 Penn avenue. Their recent numerous improvements render their fire-proof safes more desirable than any others now in use, and their burglar work, of which they make a specialty, cannot be excelled, as testimonials from leading banks and bankers will prove. Parties contemplating purchasing safes should call on or write to them, as their prices will compare favorably with the lowest.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Abstract of Properties to be Sold by John H. Hare, Esq., Sheriff, on Monday, April 5th, 1875, at 10 o'Clock A. M., at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Five hundred dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off, shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, or by Friday, April 9th, 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid; otherwise the property will again, on Friday, April 9th, 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., at the same place, be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, who, in the case of any deficiency in such resale, shall make good the same; in case of the sale being for a very large amount, will demand that ten per cent. of the purchase money be paid in addition to the $500.

N. B.—For the benefit of our unprofessional readers, who do not understand the meaning of the letters and figures following the defendant's name, we make the following

EXPLANATION:

No. 2, Court of Common Pleas. No. 2 indicates the court of which the writ of execution was issued under which the sale is made; V. E., or Vend. Ex., Venditioni Exponas; L. F., or Lev. Fa., Levari Facias; F. F., or Fi. Fa., Fieri Facias, show the kind of writs; a Levari Facias is the writ of sale upon a mortgage, mechanics' lein, or a municipal lein; Venditioni, or Fieri Facias upon an ordinary debt, or for ground rent; 19 A., '75, means No. 19 of April Term, 1875, the number and term of the docket entry, the following figures show the amount of the debt, and the name following is the name of the attorney issuing the writ:

PHILIP WEBER.

No. 2, F. F., 1 and 315 A., '75. $1,000; $1,000. FULTON.

Lot fronting 41 feet on north side of Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 201 feet to land of P. R. R. Company, and having thereon erected a one-story frame dwelling, frame stable and outbuildings. See Deed Book, vol. 253, page 121.

JOHN DAUM AND SUSANNAH DAUM, DECEASED, BY THE HANDS OF JOHN DAUM, EXECUTOR.

No. 2, L. F., 19 A., '75. $911 40.

BAYNE & MAGEE.

Lots Nos. 17 and 18 in Nancy C. Weddell's plan, fronting 52 36-100 feet on Fourth street, borough of Verona, and running back about 127 feet to an alley, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling and outbuildings. See Deed Book, vol. 198, page 519, and Plan Book, vol. 5, pages 66-7.

JOHN M. KOCH.

No. 2, L. F., 20 A., '75. $4,589 22.

MUELLER.

Piece of land situate in Kilbuck township, bounded by the Beaver road and lands of H. A. Merrick, Thomas Birney, H. P. Mueller, deceased, and Wm. F. Fisher, containing 4 acres, 1 rood and 16 perches, and having thereon erected a frame dwelling.

JOHN WEAVER.

No. 2, L. F., 85 A., '75. $1,457 75.

MCCLUNG.

Lot No. 8 in plan of Wm. Johnston, deceased, fronting 30 feet on ——— street, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 100 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 302, page 528, and having thereon erected a frame livery stable.

WM. CRAWFORD, WITH NOTICE TO TERRE TENANTS.

No. 2, L. F., 63 A., '75. $1,585 25.

S. C. SCHOYER.

Lot fronting 40 feet on west side of Market street, 80 feet from Sandusky street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, and running back 120 feet to Cedar alley. See Deed Book, vol. 270, page 370.

DAVID MILLER.

No. 2, F. F., 90 A., '75. $525.

J. S. FERGUSON.

Piece of land situate in the borough of Bellevue, bounded by James street, Miller street, Bellefield avenue, containing 2 acres 63 perches, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling and outbuildings. See Deed Book, vol. 254, page 149.

AUGUST BRENKER.

No. 2, F. F., 107 A., '75. $330. MUELLER.

Lot fronting 42 feet on Spring street, Seventh ward, Allegheny City, and running back about 246 feet to Hill street, and having thereon erected a small frame dwelling.

WM. WELCH.

No. 2, V. E., 120 A., '75. $851 06.

MELLON.

Lots Nos. 116 and 117 in plan of Shaler, burg and Etna Savings Bank, fronting 40 feet each on Winchel street, borough of Sharpsburg, and running back 100 feet to a private road.

On lot No. 117 there are erected a two-story frame house with one-story frame kitchen, outbuilding, &c.

No. 2, F. F., 121 A., '75. $457 85. ALCORN.

Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in James B. D. Meed's plan of lots, on Hoerr's Island, fronting together 69 feet on west side of Franklin alley, Allegheny City, and running 167 feet to low water mark of N. W. branch of Allegheny river, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling, frame boat and boat stable. See Deed Book, vol. 294, page 479.

WM. SEMMELROCK.

No. 2, F. F., 128 A., '75. $963 09.

W. D. PORTER.

Lot fronting 24 feet on Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Twentieth street, 120 feet to Carey alley. See Deed Book, vol. 301, page 295.

2d.

Lot fronting 18 feet on south side of Wharton street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 60 feet, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 285, page 85. Subject to an alley 3 feet wide, extending along easterly side of said lot.

HENRY JONES.

No. 2, L. F., 131 A., '75. $2,271 63.

BAILEY.

Lot fronting 100 feet on Duncan street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Perry street about 60 feet to land of Frank Hall. See Deed Book, vol. 269, page 315.

JOHN F. MILES AND JOHN CHISLETT.

No. 2, L. F., 138 A., '75. $3,227 22.

A. H. MILLER.

Piece of land situate in Plum township, bounded by lands of Caleb Lee, Weaver, Jenkins and John Singhase, containing 3 acres and 89 perches more or less, and having thereon erected the buildings known as the Diamond Ink Works.

DAVID CAMPBELL AND ELIZA CAMPBELL.

No. 2, L. F., 159 A., '75. $13,246 88.

A. H. MILLER.

Lot fronting 24 feet on Smithfield street, 60 feet south from Sixth street, Pittsburgh, and running back 60 feet to Carpenter by, and having thereon erected a three-story brick warehouse and back buildings. See Deed Book, vol. 180, page 323.

C. D. ARNSTHAL AND GRACE ARNSTHAL, HIS WIFE.

No. 2, L. F., 151 A., '75. $16,349 63.

GILL.

Lots Nos. 69, 70, 71 and 72 in plan of Neville B. Craig, fronting together 240 feet on Ackley street, Second ward, city of Allegheny, and running back along Irwin avenue 185½ feet to old city line, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling with mansard roof, and a brick stable and carriage house. See Deed Book, vol. 251, page 3.

ISIAH OTTO.

No. 2, L. F., 156 A., '75. $3567 2.

A. C. PATTERSON.

Lot No. 27 in A. C. Patterson's plan, fronting 24 feet on south side of Wilbert street, 120 feet west from Neville street, borough of Mt. Washington, and running back 122 69-100 feet to an alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, page 246, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house.

EDWARD BAILEY.

No. 2, L. F., 157 A., '75. $5,622 84.

R. ROBB.

Lots Nos. 24 and 25 in Thomas Leggatt's plan, fronting 46 feet on north side of Bedford street, 114½ feet from Logdile street, Pittsburgh, and running back 123 feet to Catharine alley, and having thereon erected 2 three-story brick dwelling houses.

2d.

Lot No. 88 in Haron Hart's plan, fronting 24 feet on Crawford street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Geo. Seitz's line 132 feet to Fulton street. See Deed Book, vol. 176, page 275, and having thereon erected, 2 two-story brick dwelling houses.

3d.

Lots Nos. 24 and 25 in August Hoevel-ler's plan, fronting 42 2-10 inches on Webster street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 100 feet to Kerchner avenue, and having thereon erected a double two story frame dwelling house.

JOHN A. CAROTHERS.

No. 2, L. F., 158 A., '75. $3,360.

R. ROBB.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23 in John A. Carothers' plan, fronting together 150 feet on north side of North avenue, Wilkins township, 75 feet west from Anderson street and running back about 138 feet to Spring street. See Deed Book, vol. 262, page 142, and having thereon erected a frame dwelling.

THOS. J. BLACKMORE.

No. 2, L. F., 159 A., '75. $16,810 50.

R. ROBB.

Lot fronting 28 feet 5½ inches on Carson street, borough of Monongahela, Pittsburgh, and running back along line of O. Ormsby's heirs about 238 feet to Monongahela river. See Deed Book, vol. 69, page 402.

2d.

Lot fronting 120 feet on Carson street, in said borough, and running back along line of Minnis & Robinson about 264 feet to Monongahela river, and having thereon erected a brick foundry. See Deed Book, vol. 262, page 218.

WM. T. BOWERS.

No. 2, L. F., 177 A. '75. $1,690.

FETTERMAN.

Lot No. 14 in A. M. and Sarah D. Barr's subdivision plan, fronting 20 feet on Roup street, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back about 136 feet to an alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, page 23.

2d.

Lot No. 15 in said plan, fronting 20 feet on Roup street, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back about 136 feet to a 20 feet alley, together with right of way over said alley.

JOHN MERREN AND MARY A. MERREN, HIS WIFE.

No. 2, L. F., 178 A. '75. $1,383 15. GEYER.

Lot No. 289 in John Fassey's plan, fronting 20 feet on Anderson street, Allegheny City, and running back along Arbuckles' alley 90¾ feet to a four foot alley, and having thereon erected three three-story brick houses. See Plan Book, vol. 1, part 2, page 340.

2d.

Lots Nos. 287 and 288 in Robinson's plan, fronting together 42½ feet on south side of Robinson street, Allegheny City, and running back 100 feet to Arbuckles' alley, and having thereon erected two three-story and three two-story brick houses. See Plan Book, vol. 1, part 2, page 344.

3d.

Lot fronting 10½ feet on Lacock street, Allegheny City, and running back 61 feet to a 4 feet alley, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling.

J. M. FAAS.

No. 2, V. E., 198 A., '75. $5,407 40. GEYER.

Lots Nos. 9, 10 and 11 in James B. Irwin's plan, fronting together 60 feet on Center avenue, 384 feet from Erin street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 76 feet to an 18 feet alley, and having thereon erected three two-story brick houses. See Deed Book, vol. 246, page 197.

2d.

Lot No. 40 in David Greer's plan, fronting 19 feet on east side of Magee street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 62 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 63, page 337.

3d.

Lot No. 10, in David Greer's plan, fronting 20 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, in the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 100 feet to Ann street.

4th.

Lot No. 16, in plan of lots lying between High, Fourth and Ross streets, Pittsburgh, fronting 18 feet on Fourth-street road, 94 feet west from High street, and running back along a three-foot alley, 69 feet to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 78, page 309.

5th.

Lot No. 162, in Thomas Scott's plan, fronting 27 feet on Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Logan street 94 feet, to an alley, and having thereon erected a three-story brick building used as a grocery, &c. See Deed Book, vol. 2, page 385.

6th.

Lots Nos. 44 and 45, in Fetterman's plan, fronting together, 62½ feet on the north side of Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, and running back 156 1-6 feet, more or less, to a twenty-foot alley, and having thereon erected a three-story brick dwelling. See Plan Book, vol. 1, page 164.

ERHARD FATUM.

No. 2, V. E., 199 A., '75. $170 52.

COHEN.

Lot No. 122 in Wm. Robinson's plan, fronting 25 feet on north side of High street, Seventh ward, Allegheny City, and running back about 282 feet to A. Miller's line, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, &c. See Plan Book, vol. 2, page 52.

JOSEPH A. FRICK.

No. 2, L. F., 200 A., '75. $1,275 54.

AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot No. 528, in plan of Homestead (Plan Book, vol. 4, pages 128 and 129) fronting 55 26-100 feet on Twentieth avenue, Mifflin township, and running back about 114 feet to Hickory alley.

2d.

Lot No. 527 in said plan, fronting 60 feet on said avenue, and running back 110 feet to Hickory alley.

3d.

Lot No. 524 in said plan, fronting 64 44-100 feet on Nineteenth avenue and running back about 114 feet to Hickory alley.

4th.

Lot No. 523 in said plan, fronting 60 feet on Nineteenth avenue, and running back 110 feet to Hickory alley.

JOSEPH A. FRICK.

No. 2, L. F., 201 A., '75. $397 91.

AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot No. 40 in a plan of Homestead, fronting 20 feet on Sixth avenue, Mifflin township, and running back 82 20-100 feet to Elder alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, pages 128 and 129.

JOHN C. HOWLEY.

No. 2, L. F., 202 A., '75. $914 20.

AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot No. 228 in plan of Homestead, fronting 40 47-100 feet on Sixth avenue, Mifflin township, and running back about 89 feet to Elder alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, pages 128 and 129.

JOHN C. HOWLEY.

No. 2, L. F., 203 A., '75. $426 76.

AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot No. 231 in plan of Homestead, fronting 20 feet on Sixth avenue, Mifflin township, and running back 74 82-100 feet to Elder alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, pages 128 and 129.

MATHIAS ZEIGLER AND CATHARINE ZEIGLER.

No. 2, L. F., 204 A., '75. $636.

A. C. PATTERSON.

Piece of land situate in Lower St. Clair township, fronting 125½ feet on a public road, and running back 160 feet more or less, to Wildcat run, containing ½ acre, strict measure. See Deed Book, vol. 220, page 120.

2d.

Piece of land situate in said township, bounded by lands of Meilon and Henyer and Hildebrant, containing 2 acres. See Deed Book, vol. 176, page 275, and having thereon erected a log house.

GUSTAV ADOLPH CONRAD.

No. 2, L. F., 205 A., '75. $386 41.

AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot No. 283 in plan of Homestead, fronting 20 2-100 feet on Sixth avenue, Mifflin township, and running back 104 72-100 feet. See Plan Book, vol. 4, pages 128 and 129.

GUSTAV ADOLPH CONRAD.

No. 2, L. F., 206 A., '75. $386 41.

AUGHINBAUGH & DUFF.

Lot No. 202 in plan of Homestead, fronting 60 feet on Fifth avenue, Mifflin township, and running back 104 feet to Elder alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, pages 128 and 129.

HENRY SEITZ.

No. 2, L. F., 207 A., '75. $298 42. LEWIS.

A lot of ground, fronting 30 feet, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 285, page 85. Subject to an alley 3 feet wide, extending along easterly side of said lot.

HENRY JONES.

No. 2, L. F., 131 A., '75. $2,271 63.

BAILEY.

Lot fronting 100 feet on Duncan street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Perry street about 60 feet to land of Frank Hall. See Deed Book, vol. 269, page 315.

JOHN F. MILES AND JOHN CHISLETT.

No. 2, L. F., 138 A., '75. $3,227 22.

A. H. MILLER.

Piece of land situate in Plum township, bounded by lands of Caleb Lee, Weaver, Jenkins and John Singhase, containing 3 acres and 89 perches more or less, and having thereon erected the buildings known as the Diamond Ink Works.

DAVID CAMPBELL AND ELIZA CAMPBELL.

No. 2, L. F., 159 A., '75. $13,246 88.

A. H. MILLER.

Lot fronting 24 feet on Smithfield street, 60 feet south from Sixth street, Pittsburgh, and running back 60 feet to Carpenter by, and having thereon erected a three-story brick warehouse and back buildings. See Deed Book, vol. 180, page 323.

C. D. ARNSTHAL AND GRACE ARNSTHAL, HIS WIFE.

No. 2, L. F., 151 A., '75. $16,349 63.

GILL.

Lots Nos. 69, 70, 71 and 72 in plan of Neville B. Craig, fronting together 240 feet on Ackley street, Second ward, city of Allegheny, and running back along Irwin avenue 185½ feet to old city line, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling with mansard roof, and a brick stable and carriage house. See Deed Book, vol. 251, page 3.

ISIAH OTTO.

No. 2, L. F., 156 A., '75. $3567 2.

A. C. PATTERSON.

Lot No. 27 in A. C. Patterson's plan, fronting 24 feet on south side of Wilbert street, 120 feet west from Neville street, borough of Mt. Washington, and running back 122 69-100 feet to an alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, page 246, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house.

EDWARD BAILEY.

No. 2, L. F., 157 A., '75. $5,622 84.

R. ROBB.

Lots Nos. 24 and 25 in Thomas Leggatt's plan, fronting 46 feet on north side of Bedford street, 114½ feet from Logdile street, Pittsburgh, and running back 123 feet to Catharine alley, and having thereon erected 2 three-story brick dwelling houses.

2d.

Lot No. 88 in Haron Hart's plan, fronting 24 feet on Crawford street, Eighth ward, Pitts